

The Evening Standard

Published Daily, Except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

OUR ROADS AND GOOD ROADS.

Joseph Scowcroft has become an advocate of good roads since his tour of Europe in an automobile. He says he encountered less poor roadway in his 9,200 miles of autoing abroad than there is poor road to be found between Ogden and Salt Lake. He drove from southern Italy through the countries of middle and western Europe and everywhere found the military roads, which are the great public highways, kept in better condition than some of the streets of our cities.

The Good Roads convention to be held in Ogden during fair week should obtain from Mr. Scowcroft a statement of his views on this subject, and he should be placed on the list of speakers of the convention.

PROSPERITY FOR TEXAS.

W. Fenstermaker, a business man of San Antonio, Texas, who is registered at one of the local hotels, says the South is beginning to attract a great immigration and states like Texas, with vast acreage uncultivated, are experiencing a prosperity which promises to continue until every acre of arable land is made to help support a vast population.

Texas is an empire in itself and of late the state has been rapidly developing in agriculture, manufacturing and all other lines of activity. Large land holdings are being cut up and offered to homeseekers as low as \$10 an acre. The rice lands are making their owners rich and onion culture is driving the Bermudas out of the American market.

When Texas has all its land under cultivation, the state will be populous enough to be cut into four or more states.

CARLOADS OF FRUIT.

The Harriman officials found the demand for fruit cars so far beyond their expectations that, during the first of this week, they were forced to employ six large transfer gangs in the Ogden yards, emptying westbound refrigerator cars of their merchandise, in order to make the cars serviceable at this point.

Long strings of refrigerators were turned over to the fruit men at heavy expense to the railroads. This prompt response to the needs of the fruit growers is praiseworthy.

The fruit industry in northern Utah has been growing so rapidly that both railroad and box companies have been taken by surprise. A rush order for fifteen carloads of box material was made necessary two weeks ago and still the supply of boxes is not equal to the demand.

It is estimated that 400 to 500 carloads of peaches will be shipped from this district before the end of the season and a well-informed horticulturist predicts that, with the new orchards coming into bearing, 1,500 carloads in a season will be sent east from here within three years.

CORPORATION LAWYER FOR SENATOR.

George Sutherland, cold, clammy and crusty, corporation lawyer and rich man's buffer, is a candidate for re-election to the United States senate. On his record, he should be consigned to eternal perdition. He has voted for everything demanded by the predatory interests and opposed every measure proposed for the benefit of the common people. He voted against the fellow servant act, which aimed to make every trade carry its risk and care for its injured. That bill was advocated by Union labor and supported by the better statesmen of the nation, including Theodore Roosevelt, but Sutherland of Utah in effect said:

"No, I will do nothing for the laboring man. He deserves no protection. If he is maimed, why just discard him as you would a piece of old machinery. The hulks of humanity are no more to me than the hulks of the sea. I and mine are well fed, well groomed; why should I worry over the misfortunes of those who are born in a class fated to be misfortunate? Vote for the fellow servant bill—me? Never. I believe in caste. The laboring man should be held down and humbled. Given too many legislative favors, he will deem himself entitled to the privileges of a gentleman of my class, grow independent and audaciously demand to know why I should ask so much of and return so little to society. I would sacrifice my dignity and sense of superiority were I to condescend to listen to these clamorings for a fellow servant act!"

When a clerk of the interior department, following the Ballinger investigation, saw that important evidence against Ballinger was being concealed and that, by further silence, he would become a party to the crime of concealment, and thereupon volunteered to go on the witness stand before the committee of investigation, Senator Sutherland, with turpitude astounding, undertook to question the propriety of a government employee serving his conscience and aiding the side of justice in opposition to what he deemed reprehensible, tricky and contemptible in a superior. Sutherland, browbeating the clerk, demanded to know why he dared to appear against Mr. Ballinger. Think of a United States senator, with sense of right and wrong so blunted, that he should question the right of any one to tell the whole truth before a committee of which he was a member, presumably sitting as a judge, avowedly free from prejudice, open-mindedly weighing the testimony as presented!

A person of that stamp has no conscience, no heart, no soul, so essential to manhood. He is simply an automaton, obeying the guide wires that cause him to flop first this way and then that.

A WESTERN CHARACTERISTIC.

The average westerner is about as demonstrative as a wooden Indian. This characteristic of the western people has been patent to show people for many years, and the actor or actress who wins applause west of the Mississippi river has reason for self-congratulation. It also takes more than the waving of the Stars and Stripes to stir up patriotic enthusiasm in this section of the country. Should any doubt this assertion visit a local moving picture theater and note the degree of demonstration that greets the showing of that wonderful picture, "The House With the Closed Shutters." This picture is a masterpiece of moving picture art. Hundreds of men garbed in the uniforms of Confederate and the Union soldiers engage in a terrible battle, which results in a victory for the northern soldiers. Several years ago the writer attended a performance of "Barbara Fritchie," given at the Grand Theater in Norfolk, Va. The play was a war drama filled with exciting climaxes, battles, love scenes and pathos. We shall never forget the varied emotions displayed by the large audience present. How they did cheer the southern gray, and how they hissed the Yankee characters! It was highly amusing to a chilly, phlegmatic westerner like myself, but to the son of a northern veteran who attended the performance with us the hissing of the Yankees sent his blood up to the boiling point. When "Dixie" was played by the orchestra the audience howled, and when General Lee's picture was flashed upon a screen those demonstrative southerners went wild.

The picture shown at the local house this week presents a battle scene that is simply great. Hundreds of men are shown in

battle action. Shells are bursting, officers gallop frenziedly over the field giving orders, soldiers grapple the enemy and right and left men fall under the hail of shot and shell. Suddenly, amidst the smoke and dust, the figure of the young girl from Dixie land, dressed in her brother's uniform, dashes over the breastworks, and, picking up the Confederate battle flag, waves it about her head and then crumples up dead as northern bullets find their mark. Great scene that! Any applause? Nary a murmur.

When, following close upon the death of the young heroine, the line of blue sweeps over the breastworks bearing Old Glory to victory was there any patriotic applause? Not a ripple. Where was the applause of the sons of the south when the likenesses of that idol of Dixieland, General Robert E. Lee, and his staff were thrown upon the screen? And where was the applause of the sons of the north-land when the boys in blue swept over the Confederate breastworks to victory? Oh, we are a chilly, undemonstrative people, we westerners! Wonder if it is the altitude?

NEW YORK'S GROWTH.

While New York City, according to the English census returns of 1909, is 2,662,887 behind London in the race for the greatest city of the world, she is so far ahead of the other great cities of the globe that there is little likelihood of any of them catching her in many decades.

The census of 1909 showed Greater London's population to be 7,429,440, as against 6,581,372 in 1901. That New York is slowly catching London is shown by the fact that in eight years London's increase was 848,368, while that of New York for ten years was 1,329,681.

Paris, according to the census of 1906, was the third largest city in the world, with a population of 2,763,393, while Tokio Shows in the census of 1908 as fourth with 2,086,279. Berlin in 1905 had a population of 2,040,148. Leaving aside the figures of large cities, New York now has a population greater than many of the countries of the world. For instance, Australia in 1908 had within its borders 4,275,306 persons, exclusive of aborigines, while Ireland last year had a population of 4,374,158. Bulgaria in 1908 showed a census of 4,158,409, and Denmark and Greece respectively had 2,659,000 and 2,632,000 subjects of their kings. Norway in the same year was populated by 2,350,786 persons and Switzerland by 3,559,000.

JUST FOR FUN

"They Work While You Sleep."

Nearly everybody knows that this is the line that has made Cascarets famous. The enormous sale of Cascarets—over ten million boxes annually—is an example of what persistent advertising will do to popularize an article of merit. Cascarets Candy Cartelites is acknowledged to be the greatest success in its line on record. Without merit such success would be impossible.

When an article gains fame it is usually imitated more or less, and Cascarets is no exception to the rule. For a time these fakers and imitators seem to thrive by taking advantage of the unsuspecting public, and the worst of it is, unless the purchaser discovers the cheat, he is likely to credit the real article, with the unsatisfactory results obtained from use of the substitute.

Moral—Buy the original Cascarets and be safe.

The Common Type.

"I suppose," said the fair summer girl to the itinerant photographer who was plying his trade at the seaside resort, "you are a good judge of human nature?"

"Well," he replied, cautiously, "I have many opportunities for observing it."

"Would you mind telling me," she continued, "what you consider the most common type of woman?"

"The tiny type, ma'am," he answered, unhesitatingly. "Four for a quarter."

—Chicago News.

Working Overtime.

"I see you claim an hour's overtime, Bill," said the master of the mill.

"How's that? I thought no one worked overtime last week."

"Bill passed a horny hand across his mouth."

"Quite right, gov'nor," he replied. "One hour's me due."

The master regarded him suspiciously.

"Come, when was it?" he inquired.

"Last Thursday," responded Bill.

"I was sent up to your own 'ouse to 'elp shake the carpets."

"Yes; I remember that distinctly," cut in the boss. "But you got off at 6 sharp."

"Ah, that's true, gov'nor, as far as it goes," assented the man. "But your 'assus give me 'arf a meat pie to take 'ome, an' that there hour is for bringin' the dish back."—Answers.

Poor Nell.

Little Ed Sallway looted a railway; Nell Beggar stole three pounds of tea.

The law collared Nell; Ed was made D. C. L.

Oh, what a brave people we are!

Little More Needed.

"Mamma, when I say my prayers tonight, may I pray for rain?"

"Of course, dear. But don't you think we've had enough rain?"

"Not quite, Jennie Jones is going to have a picnic tomorrow, and I ain't invited."

Groundless Pleasure.

Leslie M. Shaw, at a recent banquet of the Commercial Travelers' league, said of a silly argument against a great American merchant marine:

"This argument is groundless. It reminds me of old Mother Tallafiero."

"Mother Tallafiero lived in a dug-out in North Carolina very near the line. When the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia was changed it shifted the old woman's dugout into the latter state."

"Well, mother," said a surveyor to her, "you live in Virginia now. How do you like it?"

"Like it? I like it fine, of course. Everybody knows that Virginia is a healthier state than North Carolina!"—Washington Star.

WELLS MAY WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

London, Sept. 3.—Those who follow pugilism are looking forward to the engagement between Bombardier Wells and Jewey Smith, heavyweight

were the words in which one spectator summed up Gama.

The possibility of a fight between Champion Jack Johnson and Bill Lang, heavyweight champion of Australia, near London, has aroused a great controversy throughout England over the question: "Should the color line be drawn here?"

M. A. P., the paper owned by T. P. O'Connor, believes that the line should be drawn here just as it is in the southern states of America. Discussing the question M. A. P. says:

"The question whether white athletes should meet men of color in sporting rivalry is no new one. So far as boxing is concerned it dates at least from the day when Molyneux, a negro, would probably have won the world's championship from the English representative, Tom Cribb but for unfair interference from the spectators."

"It was raised again some twenty years ago when Peter Jackson, the 'whitest' black man that ever stood in a ring, beat Frank P. Slavin, for what was virtually the world's boxing championship, though it did not count as such. John L. Sullivan, the then champion of America, having drawn the color line at Jackson. And it was raised yet again when Johnson beat Tommy Burns."

"But never did the question of white vs. black contests exist in so acute a form as at present, owing, of course, to the recent result of the contest between Jeffries and Jack Johnson, the Galveston negro, and now indisputably the world's champion fighting man."

PRAISES BURKETT

Roosevelt Commends the Nebraska Republican Nominee

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—The people of Omaha gave Theodore Roosevelt a day of comparative rest today. All that the colonel did was to attend a breakfast given by the Roosevelt reception committee, a luncheon at the Field club, a dinner at the Omaha club, an entertainment given by the board of governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben, which is the official boomers' club of Omaha; an automobile ride all over Omaha, make three speeches and talk with political leaders and old friends whom he met here.

Program Was Cut Down.

Several other things had been planned for his amusement, but in his behalf a telegram was sent from Kansas City last night, saying that he was tired and needed a day of rest, and so the program was cut down.

The colonel found time during the day to speak a good word for Senator Burkett, of Lincoln, who has been held by the people of a spirited campaign for re-election. The senator's friends hope that he will be helped by what the colonel said.

The people of Omaha did not turn out in such numbers as was the case in several other cities which Colonel Roosevelt had visited on his present trip. The parade was jammed and the crowd in the street outside was so great that Colonel Roosevelt had to use the tactic of a football player to get through the throng to his automobile.

During the rest of the day, however, the people had little opportunity to get together and cheer, as the parade was called off to make it easier for the colonel and when he appeared on the streets he shot by so rapidly in his automobile that few hundred persons recognized him.

Went to Bed Early.

He went to bed earlier than usual tonight. In the morning he will attend a breakfast at the Omaha club and then leave for Sioux Falls, where he is to speak tomorrow.

It was at the Auditorium, where he made his principal speech of the day, that Colonel Roosevelt commended the work of Senator Burkett. The senator had obtained the Republican nomination and Congressman Hitchcock, the Democratic nomination. Under the Nebraska law the people will vote for a senator at the fall election and members of the legislature are pledged to elect the candidate who receives the highest number of votes.

Senator Burkett made the speech introducing Colonel Roosevelt. He described the colonel as "the man who was once the first citizen of the nation and is now the greatest man in the world."

There was loud applause.

Praises Senator Burkett.

"I am particularly pleased to be introduced by Senator Burkett," said Colonel Roosevelt, "because he was one of the men on whom I especially relied while I was president, both while he was in the house and in the senate. On one occasion he paid a tribute to me which may have been entirely unmerited, in which he described what the typical American public servant must be. He said:

"In the great struggle of life he (the good American) must be prepared to take the side of the man rather than of the dollar. Old time methods in politics, old time ideals of detrimental duty and prerogative are relegated to the junkshop of political antiquities. No man who is skeptical in his own mind of the righteousness of the advanced ground that the American people have taken socially and morally can hold their confidence. No man who is fearful of popular rule or is more afraid of the people's oppression of predatory wealth with law than of its oppression of the people without law is eligible to popular esteem."

"In my own case," Colonel Roosevelt said, "I can say that I have endeavored to live up to the description and that I was able to accomplish what I did accomplish in Washington only because of the way in which I was backed up by men like Senator Burkett; and as we have a guest from Iowa present, let me say also, like Senator Dolliver."

Senator Dolliver Talks.

After Colonel Roosevelt had finished there were cries of "Dolliver, Dolliver." The senator got on his feet.

"It is a great pleasure to sit on the platform and listen to such magnificent, patriotic utterances as those of Colonel Roosevelt," he said.

"I can only say that it feels mighty good to have Colonel Roosevelt back here with us in the middle west."

"I was afraid that either the lions or the war hogs would get him when he was in Africa."

"There have been three men in

REAL ESTATE

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Come in and see us if you want to buy a house of any kind, have any property to sell or rent, or need any money to improve your home. We have a number of fine, modern homes near business center; also some fine fruit farms close in.

5-room modern frame house on 25th St., good location; lot 49 1-2x132 ft. \$2,700
Payment down and balance on terms to suit buyer. House would rent for \$25 per month.
4-room house on 22nd St., \$200 down and balance on monthly installments.
Good peach orchard on 12th St., 6 1-2 acres, good water right; \$6,500; one-half down, balance on time.
Good rooming and boarding house business on 24th St., house always full; 13-room house, rent \$35.00 per month. Monthly income \$320.00. Proprietor leaving city; good furniture \$1,000

40-acre farm, good water right, one block from school, two miles from sugar factory, one mile from cannery factory; 20 acres choice tomato and beet land; 6 acres in hay; good pasture; 6-room frame house \$5,000
Only 5 miles from Ogden. 43 acres of choice tomato and sugar beet land, 3 1-2 miles from Ogden, one mile to sugar factory, and 1 1-2 miles to cannery factory; good water right; good pasture; 5-room brick house \$8,000
We have a number of modern cottages, close in, at very reasonable prices.

HOUSES FOR RENT

Didn't I Tell You?

I have told you in my ads that an electric meter is as correct a measuring instrument as a quart measure, and that a gas meter measures as accurately as the weight on a scale beam.

In summer people find no fault with them, but in winter they tell us "There must be something wrong with the meter." This is because one can not realize how much they have used during the long winter nights. If at any time you feel that your meter has not registered correctly, you can call and request that it be tested, and we will send for it while you wait and you can see it tested for yourself.

Are you going to try the Tungsten this winter and reduce your lighting bills, or are you going to keep right on using the old lamp and not try to reduce your bills? We sell them at reduced prices. It will make a surprising difference in the illumination when you replace blackened and burned out lamps. A bright, cheerful house keeps the boys and girls at home. Try it.

The hot summer days are changing into memories, but the gas stove is still finding its way into the home, where it no doubt will remain the companion of the housewife all through the white and crispy days of winter, until the robins come again.

UTAH LIGHT & RY. CO.

D. DECKER, Local Manager.

American history who have stated the central doctrine of our institutions so that all could understand. Thomas Jefferson gave us the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Abraham Lincoln re-stated this doctrine. It is a good providence that in our time that doctrine has been stated again—the doctrine of the square deal.

The mention of the "square deal" brought forth a tremendous burst of applause from the people. Senator Dolliver concluded his speech by saying:

"In the next ten years the young men of the United States will see to it that the doctrine of a square deal is made true and kept true for all time."

At the luncheon at the Field club Colonel Roosevelt this afternoon spoke of millionaires whom he liked and millionaires whom he did not like.

Speaks at Field Club Banquet.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 2.—Speaking to 500 business men, Theodore Roosevelt today pointed out the interest held by the people of Europe in the success of representative government in America and declared that reactionaries abroad cast sinister eyes upon America's institutions, hailing with delight every story of graft, scandal and mob rule as an evidence that government of the people must fail.

Colonel Roosevelt also spoke contemptuously of the "morally multi-millionaire," the man who, he said, were a discredited whenever pointed to in Europe as a typical American. He referred to mob rule as bringing out characteristics of cruelty equal to those which they seek to avenge.

This speech, made at a luncheon given by the Roosevelt reception committee at the Omaha Field club, was frequently applauded. Among those who listened attentively to the words of the colonel were Governor Shallenberger, Senators Burkett and Brown of Nebraska, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Mayor Dahlgren, Victor Roosevelt, Republican national committeeman, and Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa.

Friendly with Foreign Nations.

"I have always felt friendly to foreign nations," said Colonel Roosevelt in beginning his address.

"I have never believed that, in order to show your love for your own country, it was necessary to be insulting to the people of another country."

"I have a feeling of friendliness for the countries I visited abroad, even greater than before visiting them. But I have come back feeling that there is no place in the world to live except in the United States."

"In the first place, there is a chance here for the average man, such as there is nowhere else in the world. There is not another country where the average man, the man who can not expect to get to the top, has the chance to lead his life with the success he can achieve here. In the second place, what is less important and still very important, it seems to me, there is no place in the world where the man who does get to the top has a chance to lead a life so attractive and full of interest in every way as in the United States."

No Place for Lazy Man.

"Of course, if a man desires only to lead a life of pleasure, this is not a good country for it. There is no good country for him anywhere, for the simple reason that of all dismal careers, the most dismal, the most empty, the least worth living from any standpoint, is the career of the man who seriously devotes himself as his sole object to pleasure."

"First, to devote one's self to pleasure as the sole object of life, is the surest way not to get on. Any man above the lowest strata, above the man seeking pleasure and enjoyment

can find here as nowhere else in the world, an opportunity to help work out the great problems of the future, and any man who is worth his salt ought to feel the most supreme pleasure over the fact that he is given the opportunity to try his hand to help work out these problems."

"Everywhere I went abroad I was interested in finding that the leading statesmen of the various countries were watching us, were looking at what we were doing and were considering the methods we had tried to solve, the different problems before us. They said that they were interested in us because the things we were doing today were the things they would have to do tomorrow, the day after."

Pioneers of Social Problems.

"You are the pioneers in solving social problems in America and for the whole world. It is for you to solve these problems in the spirit of democracy. I need not say that that imposes a very grave responsibility upon us. Two other things impressed me. One was that the ordinary man, the man to whom life was pretty bad, was looking to us to realize the responsibility of happiness on earth. The man who suffers injustice is looking toward this country as the place in which he would be free from the pressure of much injustice, as the place where the ordinary man could have a chance in life."

"There is another side to this picture. Everywhere I went there was a certain astonishment mixed with a much less pleasing feeling, over the business of business and political corruption that came to Europe about what happens here in America. I think you will probably acquire me of any great admiration of the mere multi-millionaire at home. But I like him even less abroad."

"I want to call to your attention that I have said the mere multi-millionaire. There are good men in every walk of life, and the man who is a good American citizen, who is free, who is happy and has a great fortune is entitled to my hearty respect, and it is unworthy any one to deny it to him if he deserves it."

Difficult to Get to Them.

"I am speaking of the same class of multi-millionaires of whom it was said two thousand years ago that it was more difficult for them to get to heaven than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. It is the rich man who trusts to his riches that I am speaking of, the multi-millionaire whose sole title to distinction is the fact that he is a multi-millionaire. Such a one is a poor citizen and is a very objectionable American exhibit abroad."